UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1251
14 December 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 DECEMBER 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NAMIBIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have been instructed by my Government to request you to circulate the attached press release on the Summit on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, held at Windhoek on 12 December 1999, as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Martin ANDJABA
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

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Annex

Press release on the Summit on the Democratic Republic of the Congo held at Windhoek on 12 December 1999

At the invitation of His Excellency President Sam Nujoma of the Republic of Namibia, a Summit of Heads of State of the SADC allied countries in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was held at Windhoek on 12 December 1999. The Summit was attended by President Nujoma, His Excellency President Robert G. Mugabe of the Republic of Zimbabwe, His Excellency President Laurent Desiré Kabila of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Honourable Kundi Paihama, Minister of National Defence of the Republic of Angola.

The Summit reviewed the current status of the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Summit noted that significant progress has been made since the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement in July and August 1999. In this regard, the Summit welcomed the inauguration of the Joint Military Commission, established under the Lusaka Agreement, and the deployment of regional joint military commissions in some locations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the purpose of verifying ceasefire implementation. It appealed to the international community to increase its support to the Joint Military Commission.

The Summit noted with concern that, while the ceasefire was largely being observed, there had been violations, particularly in the area of Ikela and Basankusu by the Rwandan and Ugandan-sponsored RCD (Goma) and MLC rebel groups.

The Summit reiterated the commitment of the SADC allied countries to scrupulously observe the Ceasefire Agreement and speed up the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In the same vein, the Summit expressed the hope that other parties will adhere to the letter and spirit of the Ceasefire Agreement.

The Summit agreed to appoint a Special Envoy of the SADC allied countries to enhance the contribution of SADC allies to the peace process.

The Summit welcomed the appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the deployment of United Nations military liaison officers in the capitals of the States parties to the Ceasefire Agreement. The Summit called upon the Security Council to assume its full responsibility in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by authorizing an early deployment of the United Nations peacekeeping forces to expedite the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement.

The Summit further welcomed the deployment of OAU military observers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It commended the efforts by the Secretary-General of OAU to assist the Congolese people to identify a neutral facilitator for the national dialogue and called upon the Congolese people to fully cooperate with these efforts.

The Summit was briefed by the Minister of National Defence of the Republic of Angola on the developments in his country. The Heads of State expressed strong support for and active solidarity with the Government and people of Angola in their determined and successful military offensive against UNITA. The Summit reiterated their earlier appeal to the international community for urgent humanitarian assistance to the internally displaced population in Angola.

The Summit warmly congratulated President Nujoma for his overwhelming victory as well as that of the SWAPO party in the recently concluded elections in Namibia.

The visiting delegations expressed their sincere appreciation to President Nujoma, the Government and people of the Republic of Namibia for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded to them during their stay in Windhoek.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1999/1252
15 December 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 DECEMBER 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to my previous report to the Security Council on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) (S/1999/1015).

In paragraph 38 of that report, I indicated that the transitional Government of Guinea-Bissau had requested that the mandate of UNOGBIS be extended for one year after its expiry on 31 December 1999. I also stated that I would revert to the Council on that issue after consultations with the new Government that would have emerged from the legislative and presidential elections of 28 November.

As members of the Security Council are aware, the elections in Guinea-Bissau took place as scheduled. Since none of the contending presidential candidates received the required majority of the vote, a second round is expected to be held in the second half of January 2000.

Following further consultations with the transitional Government, I propose that the mandate of UNOGBIS be extended for three months until 31 March 2000. I shall revert once more to the Council following the second round of voting.

I should be grateful if you would bring this to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

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Security Council

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S/1999/1253
15 December 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 DECEMBER 1999 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 December 1999 (S/1999/1252) concerning your proposal that the mandate of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau be extended for three months until 31 March 2000 has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Jeremy GREENSTOCK
President of the Security Council

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99-39115 (E) 151299

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1254
15 December 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 13 DECEMBER 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that 293 mines, bombs, missiles and other unexploded ordnance left behind by the 1991 30-Power aggression against Iraq were found and disposed of in all parts of the country between 1 October and 30 November 1999. The items included missiles, cluster bombs, munitions and anti-tank and anti-personnel mines that were found in the following governorates: Ninawa, Basrah, Karbala', Diyala, Salah al-Din, Wasit, Anbar, Dhi Qar, Najaf and Maysan.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1999/1255
16 December 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 DECEMBER 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have been instructed by my Government to convey its most serious concern over the continued violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslavia constituent Republic of Serbia. On 17 November 1999, the Special Representative issued the Regulation on Bank Licensing, Supervision and Regulation of Banks in Kosovo which, by its form and content, constitutes a flagrant violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, an integral and inseparable part of which is Kosovo and Metohija.

By issuing the said Regulation, the Special Representative has arrogated to himself the right to regulate the status of the new and existing banks and their branch offices in Kosovo and Metohija and authorized the Banking Payments Authority of Kosovo to issue banking licences independently. The unlawful act of the Special Representative has been taken in breach of the constitutional-legal, economic, monetary-financial and banking system of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and, as such, is grist to the mill of ethnic Albanian terrorism and separatism in Kosovo and Metohija. Therefore, the Yugoslav Government cannot accept the Regulation and will consider it null and void in respect of the operation of Yugoslav banks and their branch offices in Kosovo and Metohija, an integral part of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In that context, I would like to draw your attention to the following facts:

1. Beogradska banka a.d. (and their branch offices of Kosovsko Metohijska banka and Investbanka), Jugobanka a.d., Komercijalna banka a.d. Vojvodjanska banka a.d., Prva preduzetnicka banka a.d., RAJ banka a.d. and a number of other smaller banks have maintained for decades a network of branch offices and extensive operations, particularly in investment and customer service sectors.

illegal representatives of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army and their personnel have been evicted under armed escort.

3. The said banks and their branch offices have operated on the basis of licences issued by the National Bank of Yugoslavia and under its supervision in accordance with international standards and relevant Yugoslav laws.

Bearing in mind the aforementioned, as well as the present negative experience with the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and its inadmissibly tolerant attitude towards illegal usurpations of the property and facilities of the Yugoslav banks legally registered in Kosovo and Metohija and towards daily physical threats to its personnel, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia calls on the Security Council to enjoin UNMIK to abide strictly by, and implement consistently, Council resolution 1244 (1999), specifically its provisions relative to the respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia requests the Security Council to instruct the Special Representative to rescind all his unlawful Regulations, issued in flagrant violation of the sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Kosovo and Metohija. Bearing in mind that the vital economic and financial sectors in this Serbian province are affected by the Regulation, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expects the Security Council to take concrete and urgent steps to enable Yugoslav banks, properly licensed by the National Bank of Yugoslavia and operating in accordance with the relevant Yugoslav laws, to continue their work unperturbed and without having to subject themselves to additional investigations by, and to request new licences from, the Banking Payments Authority of Kosovo and to fully protect their property and personnel.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1255*
16 December 1999

ENGLISH ONLY

LETTER DATED 15 DECEMBER 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have been instructed by my Government to convey its most serious concern over the continued violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslavia constituent Republic of Serbia. On 17 November 1999, the Special Representative issued the Regulation on Bank Licensing, Supervision and Regulation of Banks in Kosovo which, by its form and content, constitutes a flagrant violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, an integral and inseparable part of which is Kosovo and Metohija.

By issuing the said Regulation, the Special Representative has arrogated to himself the right to regulate the status of the new and existing banks and their branch offices in Kosovo and Metohija and authorized the Banking Payments Authority of Kosovo to issue banking licences independently. The unlawful act of the Special Representative has been taken in breach of the constitutional-legal, economic, monetary-financial and banking system of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and, as such, is grist to the mill of ethnic Albanian terrorism and separatism in Kosovo and Metohija. Therefore, the Yugoslav Government cannot accept the Regulation and will consider it null and void in respect of the operation of Yugoslav banks and their branch offices in Kosovo and Metohija, an integral part of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In that context, I would like to draw your attention to the following facts:

1. Beogradska banka a.d. (and their branch offices of Kosovsko Metohijska banka and Investbanka), Jugobanka a.d., Komercijalna banka a.d. Vojvodjanska banka a.d., Prva preduzetnicka banka a.d., RAJ banka a.d. and a number of other smaller banks have maintained for decades a

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

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network of branch offices and extensive operations, particularly in investment and customer service sectors.

2. The property and facilities of the great majority of the said banks and their branch offices have been destroyed, damaged or occupied by illegal representatives of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army and their personnel have been evicted under armed escort.

3. The said banks and their branch offices have operated on the basis of licences issued by the National Bank of Yugoslavia and under its supervision in accordance with international standards and relevant Yugoslav laws.

Bearing in mind the aforementioned, as well as the present negative experience with the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and its inadmissibly tolerant attitude towards illegal usurpations of the property and facilities of the Yugoslav banks legally registered in Kosovo and Metohija and towards daily physical threats to its personnel, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia calls on the Security Council to enjoin UNMIK to abide strictly by, and implement consistently, Council resolution 1244 (1999), specifically its provisions relative to the respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia requests the Security Council to instruct the Special Representative to rescind all his unlawful Regulations, issued in flagrant violation of the sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Kosovo and Metohija. Bearing in mind that the vital economic and financial sectors in this Serbian province are affected by the Regulation, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expects the Security Council to take concrete and urgent steps to enable Yugoslav banks, properly licensed by the National Bank of Yugoslavia and operating in accordance with the relevant Yugoslav laws, to continue their work unperturbed and without having to subject themselves to additional investigations by, and to request new licences from, the Banking Payments Authority of Kosovo and to fully protect their property and personnel.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/1999/1256
16 December 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 DECEMBER 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ERITREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward to you the attached statement issued today, 16 December 1999, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea, entitled "The Tigray People's Liberation Front should adhere to the Organization of African Unity principle of the sanctity of colonial boundaries" (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would kindly circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Haile MENKERIOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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99-39314 (E) 161299

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Annex

The Tigray People's Liberation Front should adhere to the Organization of African Unity principle of the sanctity of colonial boundaries

Five months after the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Summit in Algiers, the authorities in Addis Ababa continue to raise one pretext after another in their effort to frustrate the peace process. The litany of flimsy excuses continue to multiple despite the fact that the OAU has long provided comprehensive clarifications to the multiple questions (39 all in all) submitted by the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) regime in August.

The act is being played out not because Addis Ababa harbours legitimate concerns that have not been addressed exhaustively, but because its underlying objective is "to induce fatigue and wear down the mediators" by means of successive dilatory tactics. The TPLF's recent submission to the OAU of new queries in a "14-page document" is part and parcel of this drama.

The excuse concerning the "inconsistencies of the Technical Arrangements" that the Ethiopian regime invokes incessantly is untenable. In the first place, the prerogative of interpretation rests with the OAU. Secondly, the arguments that the TPLF regime has been raising are not substantive. Its objection to a peacekeeping mission is a good case in point.

In fact, unless it is driven by hidden motives - such as the desire to carry out ethnic cleansing in the areas slated for redeployment - there are no plausible reasons that militate against the arrangement. How else would redeployment of more than half a million heavily armed troops occur? It is not new that peacekeeping missions under the auspices of the United Nations or OAU are deployed in conflict areas both as a matter of routine and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and United Nations and OAU practices. Such peacekeeping missions are even deployed in civil wars and internal conflicts. There are thus no logical technical or legal considerations that obviate the placement of a peacekeeping mission in contested areas. This is clearly critical for the creation of a conducive climate for the interim redeployment of troops by both sides and to expedite the demarcation of the boundary.

In reality, the TPLF's problems have nothing to do with the Technical Arrangements. It's basic problem is the peace package as a whole. Indeed, Ethiopia's Prime Minister has, perhaps inadvertently, spilled the beans to reveal the internal policy of the TPLF Politburo when he told Ethiopian TV last week that "... they (Eritrea) should have said clearly that they would withdraw from this or that specific territory. And after expressing their readiness to withdraw, they should go further to declare their recognition of Ethiopian sovereignty over these territories". In other words, the TPLF will never contemplate peace unless it is arbitrarily awarded, prior to demarcation, all the sovereign Eritrean territories that it claims or that it has occupied.

This TPLF position is not only a recipe for continuous war but also violates fundamental principles of international law. The TPLF is in effect blatantly admitting that it does not abide by the OAU's cardinal principle concerning the sanctity of colonial boundaries. It must be recognized that the war erupted precisely because the TPLF violated this principle and drew a new illegal map incorporating sovereign Eritrean territory and repeatedly resorted to aggression to create facts on the ground. As Eritrea has maintained from the beginning, these acts of aggression can only be redressed when the boundary is demarcated in accordance with the OAU's principle and established colonial treaties.

The TPLF's refusal to abide by the OAU sacred decisions and accepted principles of international law is furthermore fraught with dangerous consequences for Ethiopia itself. Addis Ababa went to war twice with Somalia (1963, 1978) over the Ogaden precisely over the same principles and issues. Ethiopia's legitimate claim of sovereignty in the Ogaden emanates from the principles that uphold the sanctity of colonial boundaries. If Ethiopia does not now respect this principle in its border dispute with Eritrea, then others may follow suit. This will open a Pandora's Box and lead, inevitably, to a new cycle of war and turmoil in the region.